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CONNECTICUT ARBORETUM
CONNECTICUT COLLEGE
NEW LONDON, CT 06320

PYRUS SIEBOLDII (ROSACEAE)
NATURALIZING IN MASSACHUSETTS

RAY ANGELO

Along an old railroad bed that passes near the confluence of the Assabet and Sudbury Rivers in Concord, Massachusetts, are numerous seedlings of *Pyrus sieboldii* Reg. (Toringo Crabapple) with its distinctly 3-lobed shoot leaves. Nearby in the damp woods on both sides of the Assabet River one may find occasional individuals of this species that have matured into small trees about 3-4 meters high.

In the vicinity of Munroe Brook in Lexington, Massachusetts, this species is seeding into sandy waste areas adjacent to an old crabapple plantation. Seedlings have also been seen in Lincoln, Massachusetts, and on the grounds of the Arnold Arboretum in Jamaica Plain near plantations of crabapple.

Among the various crabapples that may be cultivated in New England, *Pyrus sieboldii* is the only species with the following combination of characters: shoot leaves 3- (occasionally 5-) lobed, blades 2.5-6 cm long, and fruit 6-8 mm thick with deciduous calyx (Rehder, 1940). The species is described and illustrated by Asami (1927) and also described by Rehder (1940). The mature specimens seen are apparently the tree form (*forma arborescens*) described by Rehder (1940) and introduced from Japan and Korea in 1892. None of the regional manuals or checklists cite this species for New England (including the recent Flora of Concord (Eaton, 1974)). An adaptation of the Asami illustration and leaf prints of this crabapple are presented in a recent field guide (Angelo, 1978).

A previously unidentified vegetative specimen collected in 1972 by

Richard J. Eaton and Henry K. Svenson from Halifax, Massachusetts, in the herbarium of the New England Botanical Club is apparently the first collection of this species in New England. Flowering and fruiting specimens, 7 May 1977 and 23 Sept. 1977, *R. Angelo*, from the same tagged tree, were collected in Concord, Massachusetts, and have been deposited in the herbaria of the Concord Field Station and the New England Botanical Club.

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CONCORD FIELD STATION
OLD CAUSEWAY ROAD
BEDFORD, MASSACHUSETTS 01730

DROSERA ANGLICA HUDS., NEW TO NEW ENGLAND

L. M. EASTMAN

After an absence of forty years, *Drosera linearis* Goldie was relocated at Crystal Bog, Crystal, Aroostook County, Maine in June 1978 by two Aroostook County residents, Sally Rooney and Candy McKellar (1979), while working on a survey project for Nature Conservancy.

On July 18, 1979, acting as guides, the two conservationists led Clotilde Straus, Harry Tyler, Susan Gawler, and myself to the above station which is located in an area known as Thousand Acre. Within a short time of our arrival, Dr. Straus observed another species of *Drosera* which was first thought to be *Drosera intermedia* Hayne. Closer examination of the plant, especially the stipules which were adnate to the petiole, showed the specimen to be *Drosera anglica* Huds. A number of these plants were observed growing in *Sphagnum* on the edge and in the middle of large, cool, muck holes. Other plants growing in association with *Drosera anglica* Huds. were *D. rotundifolia* L., *D. intermedia* Hayne, *D. linearis* Goldie, *Scirpus cespitosus* L., *Carex limosa* L., and *Scheuchzeria palustris* var. *americana* Fern.

On July 25, 1979, George Newman of Bedford, New Hampshire,